



# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1889.

## Intimations.

### DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA. L I M I T E D . C H E M I S T S .

DAKIN'S CHOLERA ELIXIR,  
For Administration in

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, &c.  
THIS well tried remedy has been in extensive  
use in India, Burman, and some parts of  
China, for many years, and has proved beyond  
doubt its efficacy in arresting the rapid progress  
of Cholera symptoms, and in combating this  
fatal malady when developed.

Containing no stupefying agents, it may be  
safely administered by the most inexperienced,  
by following the directions that accompany each  
bottle.

Sold in 3 and 8 oz. Stoppered bottles, at \$1.50  
and \$3.00.

DAKIN'S CHLOROFORM,

Anodyne Sedative Antispasmodic.

Anodyne in Fever, Inflammatory or Neuralgic  
affections.

Diaphoretic in coughs, colds, &c.

Sedative in insomnia and consumption.

Antispasmodic in Gout, Rheumatism, and  
Hydrocephalus.

Astringent in Cholera and severe Diarrhoea.

In bottles at Cents, 35, 85, \$1.50 and \$2.75.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED.

LONDON—"HONGKONG—AMOY." [13]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED  
WATERS.

OUR AERATED WATER MANUFACTORY  
is replete with the best Machinery, embodying  
all the latest improvements in the trade.

The greatest attention has been paid to applica-  
tions for ensuring purity in the Water supply, to  
secure which we have added a Condenser cap-  
able of supplying us with 3,000 gallons of distilled  
water a day, and are now in a position to compete  
in quality with the best English Makers. Our  
Sweet Waters cannot be surpassed anywhere.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the  
utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the  
manufacture throughout.

FOR COAST PORTS. Waters are packed and  
placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and  
the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties  
when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on applica-  
tion.

COAST PORT ORDERS.  
Whenever practicable, are despatched by first  
steamer leaving after receipt of order.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is,  
"DISPENSARY, HONGKONG,"  
And all signed messages addressed thus  
will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always  
kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATER

SODA WATER

LEMONADE

POTASH WATER

LITHIA WATER

SARSAPARILLA WATER

TONIC WATER

GINGER ALE

GINGERADE.

No Credit given, for bottles that are  
dirty, or greasy, or that appear to have been used  
for any other purpose than that of Containing  
Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used  
again by us.

WATSON'S  
PURE FRUIT CORDIALS.  
Prepared from the Juice of the finest selected  
Fresh, Ripe Fruits.

Raspberry

Black Currant

Strawberry

Red Currant

Damson

Orleans Plum

Pine Apple

Morilla Cherry

Lime Fruit, &c.

A table-spoonful (more or less according to  
taste) added to a tumbler of plain or aerated  
water forms a delicious beverage. The addition  
of Wines or Spirits produce excellent and piquant  
results.

Price, 75 Cents per Bottle, or \$7.50 per dozen

Case Assorted.

RASPBERRY SYRUP

STRAWBERRY SYRUP

RASPBERRY VINEGAR

For imparting a delicious flavour to

A E R A T E D W A T E R S ,

S U M M E R D R I N K S , &c., &c.

SOLE Agents for Hongkong and China for

MONTSERRAT LIME FRUIT JUICE

C O R D I A L S .

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, China, and Manila.

DEATH.

On October 27th, at Quarry Bay, of fever,  
J. C. KAY, Sugar Boiler, aged 30 years. Formerly  
of London. [1553]

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1889.

PROBABLY one of the first subjects that will  
be dealt with on the reassembling of the  
Legislative Council will be the results of the  
suspension of the C. D. O., at any rate  
since the Bill for the Protection of Women and  
Children was passed in May last. The  
question is as important as it is difficult  
and unpleasant to dilate upon, but that is  
the fault of the milk-and-water lunatics

who run organs like the *Metinger* and the  
*Sentinel*. There are fifteen hundred  
registered prostitutes in this city, comprising  
about 30 American girls, as many  
German and Polish women, 50 Japanese,  
150 han sui mu, ("salt water girls") and  
1,200 Chinese whose hospitality is only  
extended to that nationality. Fifteen hundred  
women—all, since September 1887,  
legally unfettered by any restraint, free  
to disseminate disease among thousands,  
at the bidding of a lot of fanatical old  
women who never had the faintest idea of  
what they said so much about. The results  
are what everyone expected. The military  
returns—the best test available—show that  
on the 1st September, 1886, there were  
eleven men suffering from this disease in  
Hospital, on the same date in 1887 ten, in  
1888 twelve, and last month 21—nearly  
double the number of two years ago. In  
1887, 220 men were admitted to the Military  
Hospital, and in 1888, 67.03 per cent.  
of the total number treated for all diseases  
were suffering from venereal attacks. And  
these were only the severe cases—  
hundreds of others were never reported to  
the doctors. One of the military Principal

Medical Officers who lately left, stated  
that "under the operation of the C. D. Acts  
the disease was of a mild type, and is  
gradually getting more virulent." The  
Navy returns are less reliable, as the  
number of sick ashore here fluctuates  
according to the movements of the Fleet,  
but even that does not account for the  
increase from 86 cases between June and  
December, 1887, to 131 between November  
and May, 1888.

Our paternal Government will not  
allow a poor hawker to earn his living  
by retailing his small stock of fruit and  
cakes, and yet it insists on freeing  
fifteen hundred public women from the  
proper supervision over their health, and  
leaves every soldier and sailor liable to  
constitutional ruin. The women only object  
to examination when they are afraid of  
being refused certificates. Those who know  
they are free from disease still go up  
for examination—except the Europeans—  
which is the strongest possible proof that  
the purist's cry of "degradation" is specious  
and idiotic. Not one man—not even  
one missionary here—would, we believe,  
oppose the re-enforcement of the C. D.  
Act. His Excellency the Governor has  
made no secret of his inclination in its  
favor, the unofficial members of the Council  
have formally petitioned against its repeal,  
and the medical men of the Colony have  
organised a professional protest. We  
understand that official reports on the  
subject have been prepared, and that  
representations will before long be made  
to the home Government.

And in conclusion we would ask what  
the oracles of Downing-street and the tub-  
thumpers at Dorcas meetings know of the  
matter—at any rate as regards Hongkong?

This Colony wants a Self-preservation  
Ordinance, for the sake of its health and  
well-being of thousands of its inhabitants,  
and if it can't get it so much the greater  
shame on the Imperial authorities. We  
do not mind their saying whether we may  
build a water-tank here or there, or put  
our trust and spare dollars in a Praya  
extension scheme, but we do object to  
having our "Malta and Gibraltar of the  
East" turned into a "Port Said" of  
loathsome disease.

## TELEGRAMS.

### THE PARRELL COMMISSION.

London, October 27th.

The Parnell Commission has resumed its  
sitting.

### THE CRONIN TRIAL.

The Cronin trial has commenced at Chicago.

### MR. B.R. DLAUGH.

Mr. Bradlaugh is very ill and in a serious  
condition.

### THE EMIN-STANLEY EXPEDITION.

Captain Wissmann learns from a reliable  
source that Emin Pasha and Mr. Stanley would  
reach Mwanza at the end of November.

### MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF SPARTA.

The Duke of Sparta is married to the Princess  
Sophia of Germany.

THE *Choya Shimpo* reports great activity in  
the Yokohama Silk Market. It stated that on  
Monday October 21st, raw silk to the value of  
\$1,000,000 was sold. At such a rate, says the  
*Rising Sun*, the stock of silk in the market,  
10,000 bales, will soon be cleared out.

If the correspondent who complains about the  
Harbour Department regulations will call here  
at his leisure we shall be glad to afford him any  
assistance in our power. The publication of his  
letter, in its present state, would probably do far  
more harm than good to the cause he advocates.

WHEATLOCK & CO.'s *Shanghai Freight Circular* of  
the 25th October say:—"Since our issue of  
it instant our market has improved and the  
probable rise in freights indicated therein has  
been effected in a great measure to the  
strikes in London, whereby the departures of the  
steamers have been seriously delayed. Rates  
have advanced 5s. all round (with the exception  
of H. & C. for general cargo which stands at 32s.  
6d. per ton) and the market is steady. Coastwise—

Newchwang to Swatow: the price of produce  
has increased in value and there is hardly so  
much demand for tonnage. From Chefoo to  
Swatow: there are no enquiries for steamers.

From Wuhu to Whampoa: a few steamers  
have been made and as large supplies of grain  
are likely to be drawn from the former port before  
the end of the year we may look for an increased  
demand for tonnage. Rates of freight are steady  
at 15 catties per picul for the regular liners  
and one mace is offered from Wuhu to

Swatow: without leading to business owing to the  
scrutiny of steamers. From Nagasaki to Shanghai:  
arrivals have been principally to consumers and it  
is difficult to find employment for the vessels  
usually engaged in this trade at remunerative  
rates. For London, *via* usual ports of call and Suez Canal:—  
Departures comprise five steamers, all of which,  
secured as much cargo as their allotted space permitted. Rates of freight for

tea and 3s. 6d. for general cargo, and 4s. 6d. for  
tea and 3s. 6d. for general. The "Shire" Liner  
"Glamorganshire," now in Japan, will shortly  
arrive at Hongkong that you and some six  
others (who were "Shanghaied") should go into  
the forecastle and cease work and you did  
so. You remained there several days doing  
nothing and without being asked to work. It was  
after you had been to the Consul that you were  
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law became at an early age a "ne'er do well," and the substance of his dead friend wasted in "fotous living" by the prodigal son. Being unsuccessful at first, on account of the strenuous objections of the widowed mother of his daughter, *fiancée*, the future father-in-law, a butcher by trade, resolved, Micawber-like, to wait for "something to turn up" when he expected to be more successful the next time in breaking off the ill-starred match. Four years ago the prodigal, having indeed squandered away everything left by his defunct progenitor, emigrated to the Golden Gates of Fusco, leaving his widowed mother to struggle on alone. After waiting for two years, and still no sign of the return of the emigrant, and his daughter having arrived by this time at the age of "sweet seventeen," the old butcher (now retired) again broached the subject of his heart to the prodigal's mother, using the specious argument that as there had been no news by letter or report from returned emigrants of the whereabouts or existence of her son, the chances were that he had either fallen a prey to grim death, or, worse still, was now a slave in the Peruvian plantations, from whence there was but little chance of his return to complete the marriage contract. This argument being further backed up by the more powerful, one of the "almighty dollar," the widow assented but, as the story goes, most reluctantly. However, having once attained his end, the old retired butcher was not the man to let the grass grow under his feet, and so within a fortnight after the compact with the widow releasing his daughter had been made, the merry gongs and broken-throated trumpets dinmed forth their cracked voices to welcome the guests to a marriage feast at the butcher's house. The old man had accomplished the desires of his heart and had gotten a son-in-law to his own liking, the happy groom being the eldest son and heir of a wholesale pig dealer.

Another year passed, and still no sign of the prodigal's return. Then one quiet eventful night, last year, as the silvery orb of the brilliant Harvest Moon came emerging from the darksome line of the distant haze of the horizon, shedding its resplendent rays upon the ripe golden stalks of rice as they swayed gently to and fro in the evening zephyr, changing the dusky gold into silvery sheen, there came a rush of patterning feet across the stone-paved courtyard of the pig dealer's house, and several dark forms could be seen running at full speed towards three different points of the compass. A short time passes by, and three rustics bring back in hot haste as many old hags whose trembling and tottering limbs are forced to their utmost limits by the stalwart rustic pighounds as they almost drag the old women over the narrow country footpaths towards their master's dwelling house. The old women once across the threshold, the clang of bolts and bars could be heard by anyone listening, and then dancing lights could be seen flitting from window to window. A pause, then if one were particularly sharp of hearing—he dare not go too near the house for fear of the savage wolf-like watch dogs patrolling the pig dealer's yard—the falsetto sharp cry of a new-born babe could be heard disturbing the repose of the silent night-air. The old hags, summoned in such hot haste, were nothing more or less than the village midwives, and the sharp wailing cry just heard came from the tiny throat of our butcher's grandchild, and so another innocent child was born to the world to live, suffer, and then die, as it has been the lot of mankind from the beginning of time. The pig dealer's and the butcher's were happy households the next day as the report was given out that "all was well." But while the respective families kept on the even tenor of their ways in peaceful monotony, the old widow kept on murmuring her prayers daily for the safe return of her prodigal son, and occasionally visiting the temple of the "Queen of Heaven"—the patron saint of Chinese mariners and wanderers on the earth—to place a candle or two and a few sticks of incense at the god's shrine, praying the deity that it might be granted her to set her old eyes once more before she died on her son, prodigal and unfilial though he had been. While then the old retired butcher lay slumbering in fancied security that his *quondam* son-in-law's bones were rotting away, perhaps on the Sierra of Nevada, or better still, bleaching under the fierce rays of a South American sun, the old widow's prayers were being answered, and a min was about to be exploded under his long goatee-riden nose. Oneddy last September as a Pacific Mail "liner" steamed into the azure colored harbor of Hongkong, the returned prodigal could be seen bending eagerly over the steamer's bulwarks earnestly scanning the distant horizon and the hove-covered hills that stretch down to the home of his childhood, aye, and the home also of the blushing bride awaiting the wanderer's return. Visions of an earthly Elysium filled Asing's breast and a smile child-like and bland beamed on his face for many a minute. But his appearance—the orthodox prodigal of holy writ should have been thin, fitly and unkempt and in rags, with a face like a hatcher whereupon should have been written the delineating marks of starvation, deceit, and recklessness, with huk-porridge encrusting the lower part of his physiognomy and on parts of his be-draggled salment. But, no! Asing, the returning prodigal son, bore in him none of those scriptural likenesses, but was wonderfully unlike them. Asing should have been mistaken for a wood chopper, but he bore a laughable similarity to a certain Harvest Moon last year; his clothes should have been in tattered rags, slowly but surely rotting away, but in reality they were of fine broadcloth, and on his face beamed forth oily contentment and boisterous good nature. Taken as a whole, Asing was fat, stubby, and asthmatic as a proper returned emigrant should be, with plenty of golden "double-eagles" inside the lining of the waistband around his tub-like belly. Asing made no stay at Hongkong, but hastened back to the west gate of Canton city, his ancestral home—and as he gently lifted the latch and peeped within the now dilapidated room, saw his widowed mother, bending her face, wrinkled and yellow as a scared leaf of Autumn, over a bundle of prayers, repeating after each Buddhistical formula the prayer for her son's return home.

"Joy never kills," and so we pass over the meeting of the prodigal and his mother, on his return. But those sweet visitors of a new home, built up by means of his hoarded riches laid aside day by day for four weary years, and the dreams of a fair young face that would brighten up with the coy blush of budding maternity, as he returned to his new home from the dutes of the day—where were they? Where those fairy dreams that had sustained him after each day's hard labor at the silver mines of Nevada, when first the sins of an improvident youth come haunting his midnight vigils—the picture of a hoary-headed mother hungering even to the death of a maiden whom he had known in childhood and cared for after a fashion wearily waiting for him to take her home to himself? And the girl for whom he had worked hard and toiled late for four long weary years, where was she? Married to another, the mother of a child, and expected to increase her family, by another one! Let us, cast a veil over the sorrows of the strong man. If the girl was lost, there was still vengeance to be had for the asking, and so Asing, having gathered a large number of his claimants—when a man returns from abroad in a rich financial condition, it is wonderful how many claimants are at his beck and call—and with these he paid a visit to his *clerical*, father-in-law, with the firm intention to pull down the house

about the ears of the old man; but the old retired butcher just knew what he was about, and by the payment of a sum large enough to obtain for Asing two wives, if required, peace was made, and Asing having married another girl last week, has moved his blushing bride and widowed mother to this colony where he has an office in one of the large "Nam-puk" houses of which he is a partner.

#### HANGCHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HANGCHOW, October 19th.

The continuous rains are doing immense damage to crops in Chia-ting, Hu-chow, and Hangchow, the three northern prefectures of Chekiang Province. In the Hu-chow region the water of the canals stands a half foot deep in the houses of some of the market towns, and over most of the rice fields are several feet of water. The country drains from Hangchow, northward through Hu-chow and the Tai-hu, or Great Lake, and how the flood in the Yangtze affects the Tai-hu, I do not know, but in the Hu-chow plain the waters for some days have been moving very slowly, and now they are rising still higher. In Hangchow there is much unrest among the farmers; and the mandarins are anxious. Anonymous placards have been posted by someone, at the risk of his head, running as follows:—

"Fei dai poh Kuan-tseu,  
Hang-chow Fa-ti-deng!  
Zen-fu Dieng sueng-ching,  
Mok-fu long tao tsing!"

This may be roughly translated as follows:—

The Governor, to hell declines;  
The Fa-ti's busy drinking wine,  
The Prefect keeps a gambler's lair!  
To District Magistrates—small fry!  
If they mean to tax the people still,  
Of knife and spear they'll have their ill!

There were rumours that the sea embankment at Haining had burst; but the report is denied. But large crowds of people of that region did come to Hangchow a few days ago demanding that the taxes be remitted.

The people want the Governor to go to the Heavenly Bamboo Temple beyond the Western Lake, and worship Kuan-yin the Buddhist "Virgin," but the Governor is said to have declined on the ground that the "Virgin" was the eldest son and heir of a wholesale pig dealer.

Another year passed, and still no sign of the prodigal's return. Then one quiet eventful night, last year, as the silvery orb of the brilliant Harvest Moon came emerging from the darksome line of the distant haze of the horizon, shedding its resplendent rays upon the ripe golden stalks of rice as they swayed gently to and fro in the evening zephyr, changing the dusky gold into silvery sheen, there came a rush of patterning feet across the stone-paved courtyard of the pig dealer's house, and several dark forms could be seen running at full speed towards three different points of the compass. A short time passes by, and three rustics bring back in hot haste as many old hags whose trembling and tottering limbs are forced to their utmost limits by the stalwart rustic pighounds as they almost drag the old women over the narrow country footpaths towards their master's dwelling house. The old women once across the threshold, the clang of bolts and bars could be heard by anyone listening, and then dancing lights could be seen flitting from window to window. A pause, then if one were particularly sharp of hearing—he dare not go too near the house for fear of the savage wolf-like watch dogs patrolling the pig dealer's yard—the falsetto sharp cry of a new-born babe could be heard disturbing the repose of the silent night-air. The old hags, summoned in such hot haste, were nothing more or less than the village midwives, and the sharp wailing cry just heard came from the tiny throat of our butcher's grandchild, and so another innocent child was born to the world to live, suffer, and then die, as it has been the lot of mankind from the beginning of time. The pig dealer's and the butcher's were happy households the next day as the report was given out that "all was well." But while the respective families kept on the even tenor of their ways in peaceful monotony, the old widow kept on murmuring her prayers daily for the safe return of her prodigal son, and occasionally visiting the temple of the "Queen of Heaven"—the patron saint of Chinese mariners and wanderers on the earth—to place a candle or two and a few sticks of incense at the god's shrine, praying the deity that it might be granted her to set her old eyes once more before she died on her son, prodigal and unfilial though he had been. While then the old retired butcher lay slumbering in fancied security that his *quondam* son-in-law's bones were rotting away, perhaps on the Sierra of Nevada, or better still, bleaching under the fierce rays of a South American sun, the old widow's prayers were being answered, and a min was about to be exploded under his long goatee-riden nose. Oneddy last September as a Pacific Mail "liner" steamed into the azure colored harbor of Hongkong, the returned prodigal could be seen bending eagerly over the steamer's bulwarks earnestly scanning the distant horizon and the hove-covered hills that stretch down to the home of his childhood, aye, and the home also of the blushing bride awaiting the wanderer's return. Visions of an earthly Elysium filled Asing's breast and a smile child-like and bland beamed on his face for many a minute. But his appearance—the orthodox prodigal of holy writ should have been thin, fitly and unkempt and in rags, with a face like a hatcher whereupon should have been written the delineating marks of starvation, deceit, and recklessness, with huk-porridge encrusting the lower part of his physiognomy and on parts of his be-draggled salment. But, no! Asing, the returning prodigal son, bore in him none of those scriptural likenesses, but was wonderfully unlike them. Asing should have been mistaken for a wood chopper, but he bore a laughable similarity to a certain Harvest Moon last year; his clothes should have been in tattered rags, slowly but surely rotting away, but in reality they were of fine broadcloth, and on his face beamed forth oily contentment and boisterous good nature. Taken as a whole, Asing was fat, stubby, and asthmatic as a proper returned emigrant should be, with plenty of golden "double-eagles" inside the lining of the waistband around his tub-like belly. Asing made no stay at Hongkong, but hastened back to the west gate of Canton city, his ancestral home—and as he gently lifted the latch and peeped within the now dilapidated room, saw his widowed mother, bending her face, wrinkled and yellow as a scared leaf of Autumn, over a bundle of prayers, repeating after each Buddhistical formula the prayer for her son's return home.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SUBMARINE MINE-FIELD for experimental purposes will be laid on the South side of Stone Cutters' Island from November till January.

The field will extend between 600 and 700 yards in a North and South direction from the south shore of the Island, and in an East and West direction about 700 yards.

The Southern boundary will be marked by two red and white buoys with a beacon on each, painted red and white, 3 feet above the buoy.

All ships, junks and other vessels are cautioned to keep to Southward of these boundary buoys.

R. MURRAY RUMSEY,  
Ret. Com.,  
Harbour Master, &c.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1889. [1357]

ZETLAND LODGE,

No. 525.

A NECESSARY MEETING of the above HALL Zetland Street, on FRIDAY, the 1st November, at 5 for 6 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brothers are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1889. [1358]

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1889.

#### Intimations.

##### THE

## HALL & HOLTZ C. CO., LIMITED.

#### COMPLETE!!

### HOUSE FURNISHERS, CARPET WAREHOUSEMEN, LINEN DRAPERS, AND UPHOLSTERERS,

#### SHOW ROOMS,

37 AND 39, QUEEN'S ROAD.

MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED.

The HALL & HOLTZ CO. LTD.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1889.

[1312]

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIPHONG."

Captain H. Harris, will be despatched for the above Port, on SUNDAY, the 3rd November, at DAY-LIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1889. [1355]

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

FOR AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"FORMOSA."

Captain Hall, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 2nd November, at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1889. [1354]

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, ADEN, ISMAILIA  
PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR,  
MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, ANCONA,  
VENICE, AND LONDON;

ALSO,  
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND  
AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH  
BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN  
GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAM-  
BURG, NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW  
ZEALAND PORTS.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY's Steamship  
"MALWA," Captain Brown, with Her  
Majesty's Posts, will be despatched from this  
for BOMBAY, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th November,  
at NOON.

Cargo will be received on board after 4 P.M.,  
the day before sailing.

Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until  
4 P.M. on the day before sailing.

Cargo destined for Ports beyond Bombay by  
this opportunity will be transhipped there in one  
of the Company's steamers.

For further information as to Passage and  
Freight, apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1889. [1352]

PUBLIC AUCTION  
OF  
VALUABLE BOOKS.

THE Unsigned has received instructions  
to Sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 6th November, 1889, commencing at  
2.30 P.M. sharp, at his Salerooms,  
Duddell Street.

THE ENTIRE LIBRARY OF THE LATE  
Hon. F. STEWART, LL.D.,  
Comprising:—

VALUABLE BOOKS ON SCIENCE, ART,  
LAW, THEOLOGY, TRAVELS, CLASSICS,  
ESSAYS, POETRY, &c., and EVERY  
BRANCH OF READING.

VERY VALUABLE CHINESE DICTION-  
ARIES, BOOKS OF CHINESE CLASSICS,  
REPOSITORIES, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued prior to Sale, and  
the above will be on view on MONDAY next.

TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.

G. R. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1889. [1358]

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SUB-

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The field will extend between 600 and 700

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The Southern boundary will be marked by two

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ed to keep to Southward of these boundary

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1889.

## Commercial.

### TO-DAY.

THE SHARE MARKET.

5 o'clock.

We are afraid of detailing to-day's transactions in Punjoms lest we should mislead many persons interested. However, we may state that business has been done at as high as 29, and that the closing quotation is reported "23, sellers." As this is a somewhat important matter we propose laying the true position, so far as we know it, before our readers to-morrow in a leading article. In other stocks absolutely nothing has been done.

### CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—184, per cent. premium, sellers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$10 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$72 per share, sellers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 330 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$135 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 100 per share.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$382 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$84 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$8 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$41 per share, sellers.

China and Manil Steam Ship Company—\$102 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$210 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$50.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—15 per cent. dis. buyers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$67 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$227 per share, sellers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$67 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$11 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$14 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$23 per share, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—21 per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—15 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$105 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Share Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.

Punjum and Sunglite Dua Sumanian Mining Co.—\$23 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$97 per share, ex. New Issue, sellers.

Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$500 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$10 per cent. prem. sellers.

The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$61 per share, sellers.

The Song Kai Planting Co., Ltd.—\$61 per share, buyers.

Crickshank & Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, nom.

The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—par, nominal.

The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$52 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share, sellers.

The Green Island Cement Co. (Old Issue)—\$45 per share, buyers.

The Green Island Cement Co. (New Issue)—\$61 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$14 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$4 per share, buyers.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$30 per share, buyers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$49 per share, sellers.

The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$24 per share, sellers.

The Lubuk Planting Co., Ltd.—\$17 per share, buyers.

The Jelob Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$4 per share, sellers.

The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.—\$41 per share, buyers.

The Shameen Hotel Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share, nominal.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$20 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Marine, Limited—15 per cent. premium, buyers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T.—\$3/14

Bank Bills, on demand—\$3/14

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight—\$3/14

Credits at 4 months' sight—\$3/28

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight—\$3/28

ON PARIS—

Bank Bills, on demand—\$3/93

Credits, at 4 months' sight—\$4/4

ON INDIA, T. T.—\$2/6

ON Demand—\$2/6

ON SHANGHAI—

Bank, T. T.—\$7/2

Private, 30 days' sight—\$7/3

### OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA, per picul—\$570 (Allowance, Taels 32).

OLD MALWA, per picul—\$580 to \$600 (Allowance, Taels 32).

NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest—\$547.

NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest—\$520.

NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest—\$500.

NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest—\$575.

OLD PATNA, (without choice) per chest—\$532.

OLD PATNA, (touch) (first choice) per chest—\$535.

OLD PATNA, (bottom) per chest—\$530.

OLD PATNA, (bottom) per chest—\$545.

NEW BENARES, (bottom) per chest—\$532.

NEW BENARES, (bottom) per chest—\$545.

NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul—\$530.

OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul—\$500.

OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul—\$475.

### MAILS EXPECTED.

THE GERMAN MAIL.

The Nieddeutscher Lloyd's steamer *Sachsen*, carrying the German mails, dated Berlin, the 1st instant, left Singapore on the 26th at 10 a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 31st.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The steamer *Moray*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 26th instant at 5 p.m., and is due here on the 3rd proximo.

## THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1889.

### THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Abyssinia*, with the Canadian mail, from Vancouver, left Yokohama on the 25th instant, and is expected here on the 31st.

### STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The D. R. steamer *Cassandra* left Fermo (Spain) the 10th instant for China.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *General*, left Bombay for the port on the 17th instant, and is expected here on the 4th proximo.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer *Melpomene*, from Bombay, left Singapore for this port on the 28th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 4th proximo.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Patriotus*, from Liverpool, left Singapore for this port on the afternoon of the 29th instant, and is due here on the 4th proximo.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

CHINTUNG, Chinese steamer, 835, Winsor, 29th Oct.—Whampoa 29th Oct., General—C. M. S. N. Co.

GLUCKSBURG, German steamer, 916, A. Schultz, 29th Oct.—Penang 16th October, Singapore 19th, and Holbow 28th, General—Chinese.

KONG BENG, British steamer, 856, R. Jones, 29th Oct.—Bangkok 2nd Oct., General—

Yuen Fat Hong.

KASHGAR, British steamer, 1,555, W. L. Brown, 30th Oct.—Yokohama 19th October, Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

MIKE MARU, Japanese steamer, 2,382, Somer, 26th Oct.—Penang 16th October, Singapore 19th, and Holbow 28th, General—Chinese.

NIAMO, British steamer, 863, T. G. Cockock, 25th Oct.—Foothow 22nd October, Amoy 23rd, and Swatow 28th, General—D. Lapraik & Co.

LOIRE, FRENCH, French steamer, 2,008, Lehnede, 23rd Oct.—Iloilo 17th October, Spainwood—A. R. Mart.

MIKE MARU, Japanese steamer, 2,382, Somer, 26th Oct.—Kuching 21st October, General—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

PALEMBANG, German steamer, 863, T. G. Cockock, 25th Oct.—Canton 21st October, Ballast—C. M. S. N. Co.

PIERRE, FRENCH, French steamer, 1,533, Lehnede, 23rd Oct.—Iloilo 17th October, Spainwood—A. R. Mart.

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